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# Glacier National Park



## Statement for Management July 1988

### Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by: /s/ Gilbert Lusk April 7, 1988  
Superintendent Date  
Glacier National Park

Approved by: Lorraine Meitzinger 4-21-88  
Regional Director Date  
Rocky Mountain Region

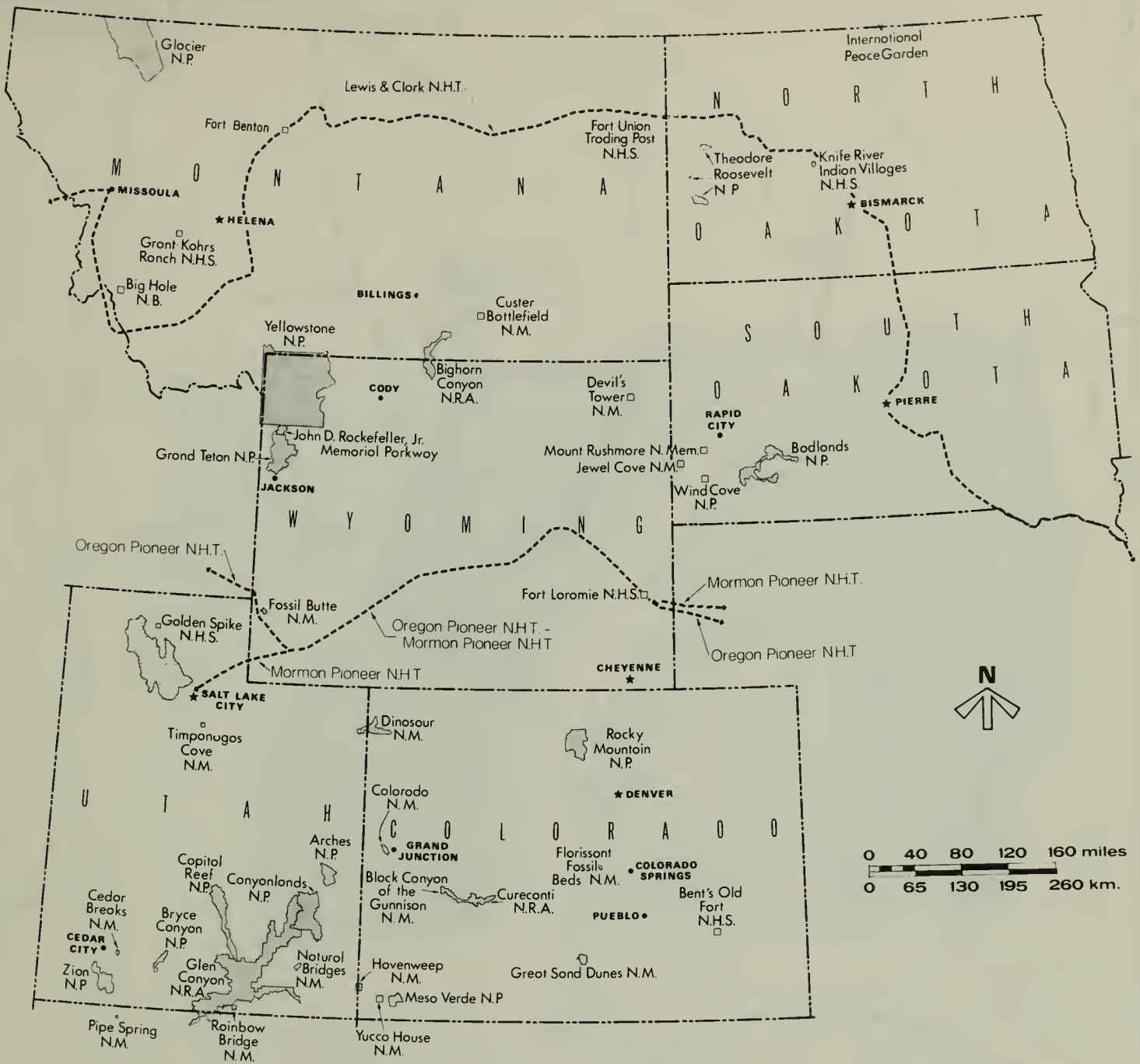
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## Legend

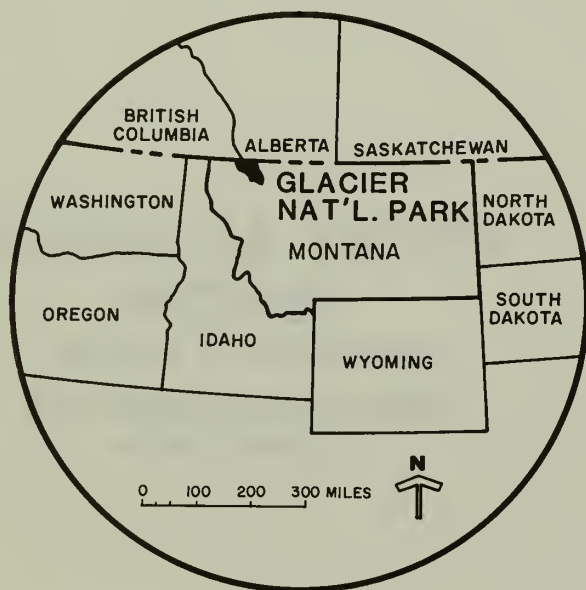
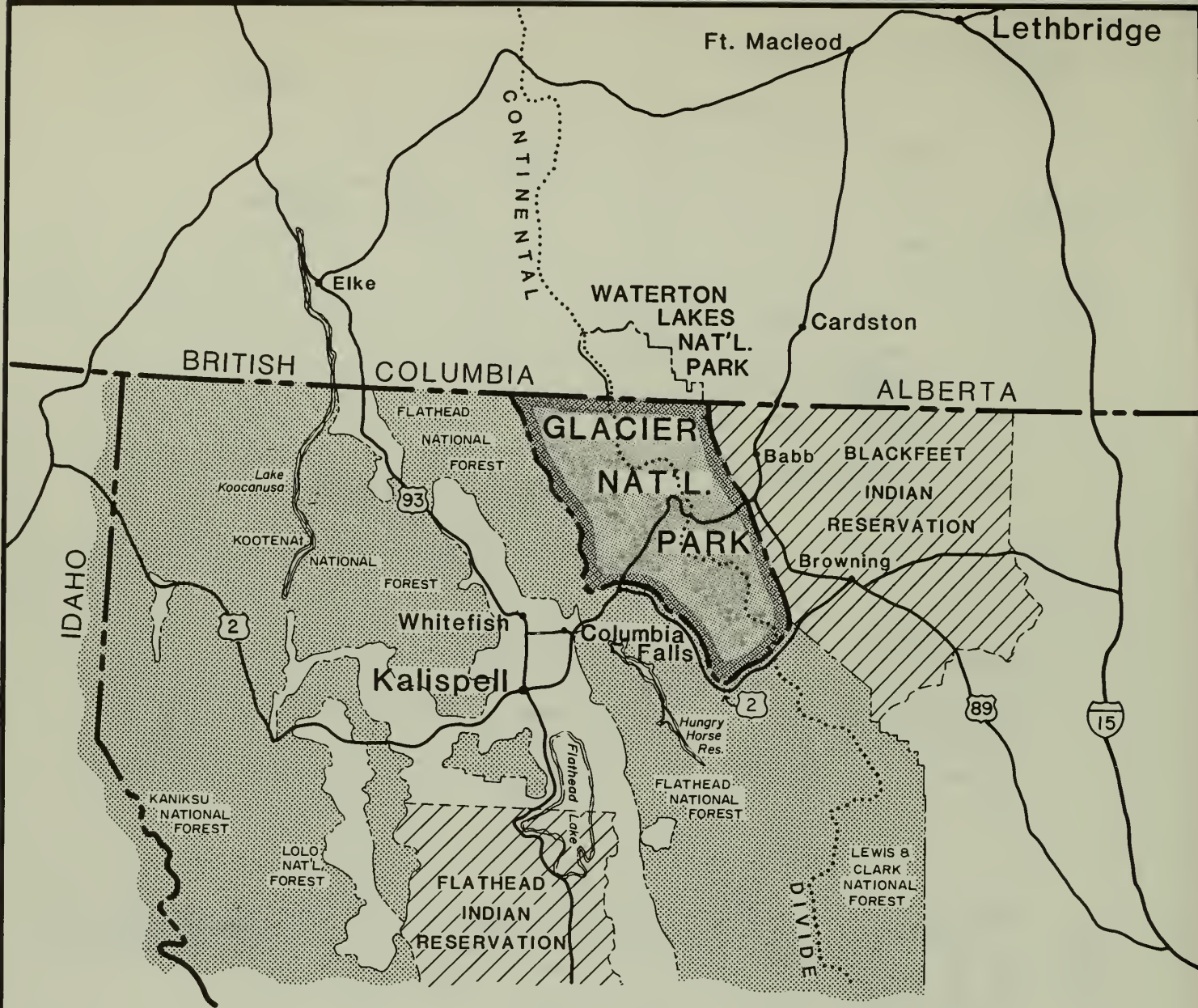
- Locations of Major Cities
- ★ Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior



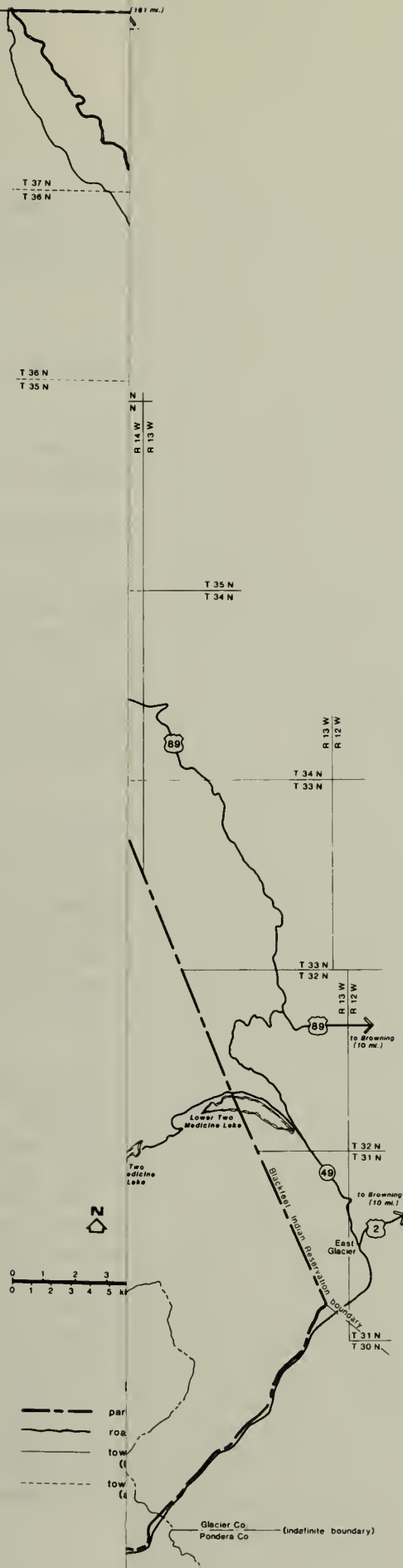


0 10 20 30 40 50 miles  
0 10 20 30 40 50 kilometers

## VICINITY MAP

### GLACIER NATIONAL PARK MONTANA

U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



## Boundary Map Glacier National Park

Glacier and Flathead  
Counties, Montana

United States Department  
of the Interior  
National Park Service



Boundary Map  
Glacier National Park  
Glacier and Flathead  
Counties, Montana  
United States Department  
of the Interior  
National Park Service



## LOCATION

Glacier National Park is in northwestern Montana, adjacent to the international border with Canada as shown on the Vicinity Map. The western portion of the park is in Flathead County, and the eastern part is in Glacier County.

## PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

The purpose of Glacier National Park is defined in the following official actions.

The park's establishment legislation, 36 Stat. 354, of May 11, 1910, defines its purpose as "...a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States...in a state of nature so far as is consistent with the purposes of this act, and for the care and protection of the fish and game within the boundaries thereof." This legislation also provides for the right of private landowners in the park to compatible use and enjoyment of their land.

The National Park Service which administers Glacier National Park was established by 39 Stat. 534, dated August 25, 1916, which in part states its purpose to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The park's purpose was expanded by Presidential Proclamation Number 2003 of June 30, 1932, to commemorate the friendship and goodwill of Canada and the United States, through the establishment and management of Glacier National Park in the United States and Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada as an International Peace Park.

The park was designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a Biosphere Reserve under the Man and Biosphere Program (MAB) in 1976. This designation recognized Glacier's conifer forests, alpine tundra, diverse biotic communities, and other unique environmental qualities and lent greater support and depth to the themes of Preservation (to

conserve for present and future human use the diversity and integrity of biotic communities, and to safeguard the genetic diversity of species), Research, and Education (to provide areas for ecological research including base line studies, both within and adjacent to Glacier) while also allowing for human use.

Glacier National Park is the only National Park System area located within the Northern Rocky Mountains' physiographic region. The park contains outstanding examples of mountain systems, the work of glaciers, mountain lakes and streams, geologic history, wildlife, and vegetative types including tundra and Boreal and Pacific forests.

The park is visited by over two million people each year.

#### **INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS**

The operation of Glacier National Park is influenced by a variety of legal and administrative constraints, resource and visitor use needs, and existing and planned use of park lands. These influences are described as follows:

#### **LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, 16 USC 1, established the National Park Service to "promote and regulate the use of parks..." and defined the purpose of National Parks "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." This law provides overall guidance in managing Glacier and other units of the National Park System. It sets the tone for National Park Service policies which strive to protect park resources and make the parks available for public use.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 USC 4321, established a national policy to promote harmony between man and nature and a process for implementation of this policy. It is the basis for the National Park Service planning process which requires that significant actions that affect the park be evaluated with consideration of their impacts to park resources and visitor use, and that the process be documented. This process is used at Glacier National Park to evaluate and make decisions on a variety of actions involving development, resource management, and visitor uses.

**National Historic Preservation Act of 1966**, 16 USC 470, and Executive Order 11593 provides a process for recognition and protection of historically significant properties. Glacier National Park contains many prehistoric sites and historic hotels, ranger stations, maintenance structures, bridges, and cabins which are protected under the provisions of this act and the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, described below.

**Wilderness Act of 1964**, 16 USC, 1131, provides for the designation of national wilderness areas. Under the provisions of this law, 963,155 acres of Glacier National Park have been recommended to Congress for designation as wilderness areas; however, no congressional action has been taken on this recommendation.

**Wild and Scenic Rivers Act**, 16 USC, 1271, established the national wild and scenic rivers system. The North and Middle Forks of the Flathead River, which border Glacier National Park along with the South Fork, have been designated as a wild and scenic river. Glacier National Park cooperates with the U.S. Forest Service in managing the river to protect its scenic and recreational values.

**Endangered Species Act of 1973**, 16 USC 1531, provides for the conservation of endangered and threatened species. Glacier National Park and contiguous areas contain several endangered plant species and habitats for the threatened grizzly bear and the endangered bald eagle and gray wolf.

**Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972**, 33 USC 1251, and Executive Order 11752, provide for the prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution. This act, and the Safe Drinking Act which follows, are the basis for the park's aggressive program of protecting high quality standards for park waters.

**Safe Drinking Water Act**, 42 USC 300, regulates contamination of drinking water.

**Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970**, 42 USC 4201-4638, 4651-4655, provides for the appraisal of private property and the compensation of persons displaced by Federal projects. The provisions of this act will apply when the National Park Service purchases any of the 145 parcels of private land in the park.

**Concessions Policy Act of 1965**, 16 USC 20, provides for the use of concessioners to provide needed visitor services in national parks. It is the basis for managing the services and operations of the park's six concessioners.



**Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 USC 461-467, established policy to preserve historic resources of national significance.**

**Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, 16 USC 469c, provides for protection of cultural resources which are threatened by Federal construction projects.**

**Clean Air Act, 42 USC 1857, and Executive Order 12088 establish air quality standards for National Park Service areas and provide for monitoring. Glacier National Park has an active air quality monitoring program based on this act.**

**Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, 42 USC 4151, requires that facilities and programs be made accessible to handicapped persons. As new structures are constructed or substantial modifications are made to existing structures, they are made accessible to handicapped persons.**

**American Indian Religious Freedom Act, 42 USC 1996, provides for the practice of Indian religion on Federal lands and the return of Indian religious objects. Indian religious sites are on the east side of the park.**

**Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. This act and the Equal Opportunity Act which follows apply primarily to employment policies of the park.**

**Equal Opportunity Act of 1972, defines the responsibility of Federal Agencies for nondiscrimination and affirmative action.**

#### **Executive Orders:**

**11593, provides for protection and enhancement of the cultural environment.**

**12088, provides for control of wastes and pollutants.**

**12003, provides for energy conservation.**

**11507, provides for air and water pollution abatement projects.**

**11644, relates to the control of snowmobile use.**

**11988, restricts development in floodplains.**

**11990, provides for protection of wetlands.**

**Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, provides for protection of**

migratory bird species, such as the bald eagle, which utilizes the park during its annual fall migration.

## RESOURCES

Glacier National Park is recognized as one of the world's most significant natural areas. The park is a rugged, mountainous preserve of 1,013,595 acres characterized by spectacular topography, active glaciers, and unique biotic communities. It encompasses vast boreal ecosystems west of the Continental Divide of the Northern Hemisphere, as well as the semiarid foothills of the Rocky Mountain front to the east. Extensive alpine meadows and glacially sculptured peaks straddle a triple divide from which pristine waters descend to three of the world's major oceans. Glacier is the only national park in the Western Hemisphere with headwaters that flow ultimately into the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific Oceans. From the high peaks, sweeping scenic vistas are enhanced by clear mountain air, with visibility extending up to 200 miles. Wide variations in elevation, climate, and vegetation types on both sides of the Continental Divide encourage substantial biological diversity, and offer sanctuary to numerous endangered, threatened, or rare species of North America.

Glacier shares a 39-mile boundary with British Columbia and Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta, Canada, and is adjacent to a series of designated Wilderness Areas on the south, including the Great Bear, Bob Marshall, and Scapegoat Wildernesses. Thus, the park is located at the center of one of the largest intact wild ecosystems of the Rocky Mountain chain--an internationally significant location from the standpoint of scientific, aesthetic, and conservation values. Glacier's features draw approximately two million park visitors annually, 20 percent coming from nations other than the United States of America.

Fifty small alpine glaciers of relatively recent post-Pleistocene origin dot the higher elevations. These glaciers visibly demonstrate ongoing evolutionary processes of erosion and the development of topographical features. The scenic beauty inherent in the park's numerous hanging valleys, cirques, and aretes--in addition to more than 200 lakes and a 1,450-mile network of streams and rivers--bears evidence of the glacial action that has shaped and continues to shape the geography of the region. For example, throughout the summer, Upper Grinnell Lake contains huge blocks of ice. These blocks of ice have broken from the glacier above, which still grinds away at the surrounding cirque walls.



The geological features of Glacier National Park are unique in several ways. Not only are the layers of the Precambrian Belt Supergroup extraordinarily well-delineated in the 33 percent of the park that is above tree line, but the layered sedimentary structures have been unusually well-preserved in the dry eastern-slope climate. The Belt Supergroup in Glacier also contains the most diverse and best preserved assemblage of stromatolites, fossilized algae, and bacteria on the continent. Furthermore, the Lewis Overthrust Fault, a classic example of an overthrust fault, is exceptionally visible in the park.

The complex ecosystems of Glacier National Park provide habitats for more than 300 wildlife species, including several endangered or threatened birds and mammals, and many rare species. As the central core section of a vast de facto international wilderness region, Glacier offers a sanctuary and corridor for Canadian and United States wildlife interaction, migration, and genetic exchange.

The most significant scientific feature of Glacier's flora is its diversity. The park is a meeting ground for species representing five major floristic provinces. In addition to the predominant Northern Rocky Mountain flora, many species of Great Plains affinities grow along the eastern slopes, and a wide variety of arctic-alpine plants occur above timberline. Numerous Pacific slope and boreal species reach their southern and eastern limits in the park. Major factors contributing to this high floristic diversity include the contrast between climates of the east and west sides of the Continental Divide, the sharp topographical relief, and the wide range of soil acidity or alkalinity.

The vast floral diversity of these varied habitats provides a significant reservoir of genetic material. Twenty-six rare Montana plants have been recorded in Glacier Park (Lesica, 1984) of which 18, or 69 percent, are found only in the park and its immediate environs. The integrity of the park's floral species remains largely intact at the present time.

Although Glacier National Park is basically a natural heritage preserve, past human activities have contributed important cultural features as well. Park cultural resources include prehistoric sites in addition to historic lodges, cabins, administrative buildings, Going-to-the-Sun Road, and an extensive trail system.

The park encompasses 27 known prehistoric sites, some dating back to around 1000 B.C. Archeological artifacts, and other evidence indicates that Glacier served as a base for Native American hunting and gathering camps--particularly along the

shores of St. Mary and McDonald Lakes. The mountain passes provided travel corridors for Blackfeet raiding parties, and it also provided for Kootenai, Kalispell, and Flathead tribal migrations to the Great Plains for seasonal buffalo hunts. Some evidence suggests the use of Chief Mountain and the Two Medicine area as ceremonial or religious focal points for members of the Blackfeet tribe. Many of the park's place names are of Native American origin.

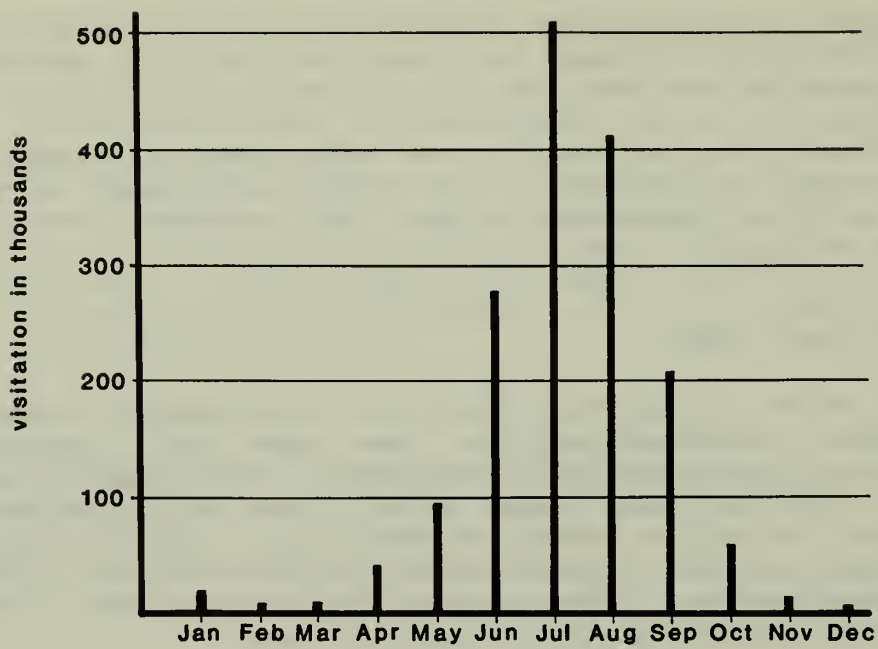
## LAND USES AND TRENDS

The 737 acres of non-Federal land in Glacier National Park are either undeveloped or are used for residential, recreational, or commercial purposes. Most commercial uses occur at the Apgar developed area. Most private tracts are small lots, but a few comprise 50 or more acres. Most of the residential and all of the commercial uses occur during the mild summer season. The park's Land Protection Plan gives additional information of the private lands.

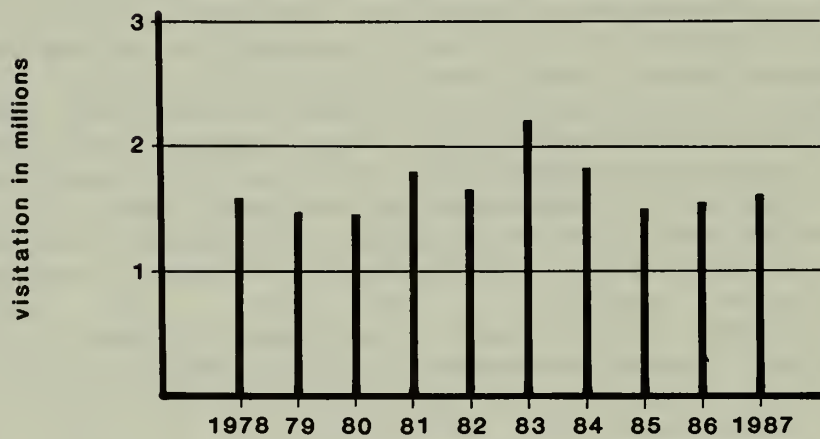
Outside the park, land is primarily undeveloped or is used for such activities as agriculture, timber, and grazing. Residential and commercial uses are common in and near the several towns located at the park boundary, and recreational or second-home land uses are increasing. The Flathead National Forest shares some 130 miles of boundary with the park in the North Fork and Middle Fork areas. Two gas wells have recently been developed near the park boundary close to Marias Pass and in the North Fork drainage, and an open-pit coal mine is proposed for development in Canada several miles from the park boundary. The Flathead Valley is the closest major population center to the park. Its estimated population in 1980 was 50,000. Included in the valley are the towns of Kalispell, Whitefish, and Columbia Falls.

## VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

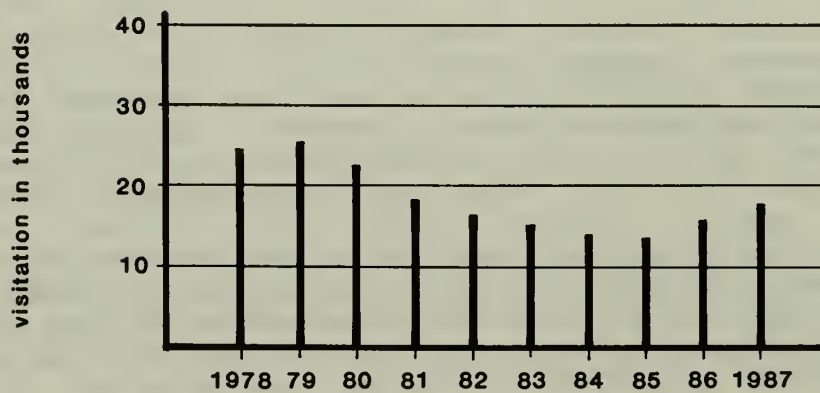
Since 1974, visitor use of Glacier National Park has increased at an average annual rate of 2 percent with 1,661,000 persons visiting the park in 1987. Almost 17 percent of the park's visitors are from Montana with 11 percent from adjacent Alberta, Canada. Approximately 19 percent of the park's visitors originate in the three west coast states with an additional 17 percent from the midwestern and 7 percent from the mountain states. Visitation from countries other than the United States and Canada is about 3 percent. Total annual use, annual back-country use, and monthly use trends are shown on the visitor-use graphs. Primary visitor activities include sightseeing, hiking, camping, picnicking, fishing, and boating. Glacier



**Monthly Visitation - 1987**



**Total Annual Visitation**



**Annual Overnight Backcountry Use  
Glacier National Park**

National Park's peak season occurs during the short summer with 77 percent of the use in the months of June through August.

## **FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS**

The following data are available at the Glacier National Park Superintendent's Office and at the Rocky Mountain Regional and Denver Service Center Offices:

### **Roads and Trails**

Drawing No. 117-80,003-B, sheets 1-3. There are approximately 130 miles of paved roads, 100 miles of unpaved roads, and 700 miles of back-country trails in the park. There are about 3 miles of asphalt trail in the Apgar area and 2 miles of boardwalk at the Logan Pass and Avalanche areas.

### **Buildings and Structures**

Drawing No. 955-80,004, sheets 1-4. There are approximately 560 buildings in the park. Many of these are historic and are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **List of Classified Structures**

This listing of historic structures in the park is currently in progress, and some 300 structures are being considered for inclusion.

### **Utility System Maps**

There are 28 water systems, 41 sewer systems, 3 sewage treatment plants, and 10 electrical systems in the park. They are further summarized on Drawing No. 955-80,004, sheets 1-4.



## STATUS OF PLANNING

The following plans exist or are in progress at Glacier National Park. Copies may be reviewed or obtained from the Superintendent upon request.

<u>Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>
Master Plan	DSC	2/77	Inadequate
Wilderness Recommendation	Park	3/74	Adequate
Natural Resource Mgmt Plan	Park	5/83	Adequate
Cultural Resource Mgmt Plan	Park	2/88	Adequate
Interpretive Prospectus	Park	In Progress	
Outline of Planning Reqrmts	Park	4/88	Adequate
Statement for Interpretation	Park	1/88	Adequate
EEO Affirmative Action Plan	Park	1/82	Adequate
Land Acquisition Plan	Park	9/80	Adequate
Land Protection Plan	Park	8/85	Adequate
Concessions Management Plan	DSC	1/84	Inadequate
Back-Country Management Plan	Park	5/79	Adequate
Bear Management Plan	Park	5/84	Adequate
Forest Fire Management Plan	Park	7/78	Adequate
Flood Plain Management Plan	Park	7/78	Adequate
Eagle Management Plan	Park	9/82	Adequate
Structural Fire Plan	Park	12/80	Adequate
Hazard Tree Plan	Park	6/83	Adequate
Logan Pass Management Plan	Park	4/79	Adequate
Back-Country Wilderness Maintenance Plan	Park	3/76	Adequate
Wolf Management Plan	Park	76	Adequate
Apgar DCP	Park	3/82	Adequate
Airshed Management Plan	Park	5/83	Adequate
Water Resource Mgmt Plan	Park	In Progress	
Many Glacier DCP	DSC	12/86	Adequate
St. Mary DCP	DSC	12/86	Adequate
Lake McDonald DCP	DSC	12/86	Inadequate
North Fork Plan	Park/DSC	In Progress	
Scope of Collection Statement	Park	83	Adequate
Transportation Plan	DSC	In Progress	
Going-to-the-Sun (GTS) Road Cultural Plan	Park	In Progress	
L. McDonald segment, GTS Improvement Plan	Park/DSC	4/85	Adequate
Joint Visitor Center Plan	Park/Forest	In Progress	
Sign Plan	Park	In Progress	
Air Quality Study	Park	In Progress	
Water Quality Study	Park	In Progress	
GTS Overlook Study	Park	In Progress	
Flathead Environmental Impact Study Reports		6/83	Adequate
Special Task Force			
Science Assessment Program	Park	In Progress	



## EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Zoning of lands in Glacier National Park is shown on the Existing Management Zoning Map. It establishes a broad framework for specific planning decisions on the use and development of park lands. Four major zones--natural, historic, development, and special use--have been designated. Within these zones, subzones are identified to further clarify the intended land use. Acreages within these zones are shown on the zoning map.

### Natural Zone

Management emphasis in the natural zone stresses conservation of natural resources and perpetuation of natural processes. Uses or facilities that do not adversely affect these processes or resources are permitted. Two subzones are designated in this zone: Natural Environment, characterized by heavily used natural areas with dispersed facilities, and Wilderness, which is characterized by primeval character, lack of facilities, and a low level of visitor use. Lands in the Wilderness Subzone have been recommended by the National Park Service for designation by Congress as wilderness.

### Historic Zone

Management emphasis in this zone is for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings. There are 14 historic zones in the park.

### Development Zone

Emphasis in this zone is on providing facilities to serve the needs of park visitors and management. There are 19 development zones in the park.

### Special Use Zone

This zone comprises land in use by other government agencies or privately owned lands within the park. There are 144 tracts of private land and 1 reservoir included in this zone in the park.



## MAJOR ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Note: More detailed information of the following issues can be found in the park's Future Focus management strategy document.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

**Objective - To conserve for present and future human use the diversity and integrity of biotic communities within natural ecosystems and to safeguard the genetic diversity of species on which their continuing evolution depends.**

#### Issues

- There is a need to promote conservation and sustainable use of the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. Work with British Columbia and Alberta to manage areas adjacent to Glacier National Park in a manner compatible with protecting park resources.
- There is a need to provide for integrated management of shared ecosystems (shared with U.S. Forest Service) in the areas of research; the Man and the Biosphere Program; joint contracting for similar services; planning, construction, operation of facilities; reciprocal fire management, fire control and patrol and law enforcement program agreements; mutual assistance in revegetation of construction areas; exotic plant control; Geographic Information System development and implementation; shared professional service; personnel exchanges; joint employee training programs; and joint planning and resource zoning issues. Participate and assist in regional management efforts in areas such as fire, search and rescue, law enforcement, and civil defense.
- There is a need to promote and participate with the Blackfeet Tribe in a joint wildlife management program on the park's east side.
- There is a need to participate in outside planning processes that have an effect on Glacier.
- There is a need to promote consistency in the regional data base to permit convenient access to data, and to implement a system to manage all resource information.
- There is a need to promote the natural functioning of the ecosystem and to minimize consumptive use of any native component of the natural system.



- There is a need to define and implement baseline monitoring.

- There is a need to preserve genetic integrity of native species unless genetic augmentation is necessary for survival of remnant species, and to reintroduce or augment populations extirpated or diminished as a result of man's actions.

- There is a need to contain, control or eliminate non-native plants and animals and to monitor and control the spread and density of noxious weeds.

- There is a need to address study needs, and expand cooperative research activities with universities, other agencies, and foundations.

**Objective - To conserve and maintain native threatened and endangered wildlife species and habitat.**

#### **Issues**

- There is a need to protect exotic species on which threatened or endangered species are dependent.

- There is a need to allow native wildlife populations to approximate their natural levels, to protect wildlife from human disturbance, and to minimize circumstances that could be harmful to either visitors or wildlife.

- There is a need to continue research on threatened and/or endangered species and to develop a wildlife observation and reporting system.

**Objective - To enhance, protect, and perpetuate the aquatic ecosystem in a natural and undisturbed state.**

#### **Issues**

- There is a need to maintain natural flows of water and to prevent any man-caused degradation of park waters.

- There is a need to study and understand lowland lakes and their relationships with surrounding terrestrial communities.

**Objective - To protect and maintain the park's vegetative ecosystem in a natural and undisturbed state.**

#### **Issues**

- There is a need to evaluate and revegetate land disturbed by human activities such as construction, camping, picnicking, etc.

- There is a need to expand zones where natural fire can be allowed to burn and to conduct prescribed burns to reduce fire hazards in areas where natural fire would endanger identified values.

- There is a need to suppress all wildland fires other than natural fires burning under prescribed conditions and to monitor all lightning-caused fires.

**Objective - To protect, conserve, and enhance Class I air quality standards.**

#### **Issues**

- There is a need to analyze and monitor the status and trends of park air quality, and to determine the sources and impacts of existing air pollutants to park resources.

#### **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

**Objective - To identify, evaluate, protect, and preserve the park's archeological, historical, and architectural resources.**

#### **Issues**

- There is a need to inventory and assess the eligibility of all historic structures for listing on the park's List of Classified Structures and for nomination to The National Register of Historic Places.

- There is a need to encourage better public understanding of Glacier's cultural heritage including the Native American Cultures.

- There is a need to promote adaptive use of historic structures and to work with concessioners to enhance the historic integrity of the park visitor facilities.

- There is a need for continued historic preservation of cultural resources.

- There is a need to expand the park's collection of oral histories and library photo collections and to bring all collections into conformance with NPS standards for cataloging, storage and care.

**Objective - To protect and perpetuate for American Indians, their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian.**



## Issues

- There is a need to enhance the park's relationship with the Blackfeet Tribe and recognize the Tribe's unique social, economic, and religious character as a park value.

## VISITOR USE

**Objective** - To enhance safety and provide reasonable protection for the visitor and his property from hazards in the natural and manmade environments.

## Issues

- There is a need to make park visitors aware of risks associated with various activities available in the park.

- There is a need to promote emergency preparedness as it relates to search and rescue, life support, structural fire and law enforcement programs.

**Objective** - To give visitors a quality experience by providing them with the opportunity to see, enjoy, and appreciate the park's resources to the maximum extent possible without adverse effects on these resources or visitor safety.

## Issues

- There is a need to provide visitor access to the park resources to a degree that enables the visitor to understand and appreciate the processes they reflect. Provide the opportunity to fully sample the various geographic regions, geologic features, and ecologic attributes of the park. Maintain a well-designed and managed trail system.

- There is a need to establish visitor capacities that reflect visitor service and resource conservation requirements.

- There is a need to minimize disturbance of visitor solitude by aircraft noise.

**Objective** - To make available diverse opportunities for public recreational activities in locations and at intensity levels that are compatible with long-term perpetuation of natural and cultural resources.

## Issues

- There is a need to provide a variety of facilities and

programs to meet the needs of park visitors regardless of age, education, physical ability, language, and other variables that affect the way they use the park.

- There is a need to determine visitor demographics and preferences in order to develop an effective and flexible long-range management strategy.

- There is a need to increase services at entrance stations and campgrounds to accommodate visitor use patterns.

## INTERPRETATION

Objective - To foster public understanding and appreciation through interpretation of the park's glaciers, geological features, vegetation, wildlife, other natural and cultural resources, and the limitations these resources place on human use.

### Issues

- There is a need to develop interpretive programs to instill understanding and appreciation of the park's natural and cultural resources in both the experienced and inexperienced visitor alike, and to develop public support for preservation.

- There is a need to develop information and training programs that ensure the park and concession employees understand visitor service and resource management issues involved in the operation of the park as well as the technical aspects of their jobs.

- There is a need to create an atmosphere where park and concession employees are open to and approachable by visitors and encourage personal interaction between park visitors and staff.

Objective - To provide visitors the opportunity to experience the natural phenomena found at Glacier both safely and nonconsumptively.

### Issues

- There is a need to encourage contemplative and non-consumptive use while providing the visitor with a unique experience that is characterized by a high degree of personal involvement and freedom in selecting activities.

## **CONCESSIONS**

**Objective - To ensure that the concessioner provides the park visitor with high quality service.**

### **Issues**

- There is a need to encourage concessioners' participation in park events and issues.
- Refer to last two issues identified under first interpretation objective above.

**Objective - To provide concession services and facilities that serve essential needs of park visitors which cannot be accommodated at locations outside the park.**

### **Issues**

- There is a need to determine appropriate locations and distribution within the park for visitor lodging without increasing the total number of available rooms.
- There is a need to evaluate guide services and their application to the park.

**Objective - To insure that appropriate residential facilities are available for concession employees in the park.**

### **Issues**

- There is a need to relocate and upgrade concessioner employee residential facilities at several developed areas.

## **MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS**

**Objective - To provide equal employment opportunity for all through the elimination of discrimination in the work place.**

### **Issues**

- There is a need to recruit for both seasonal and permanent employees in various communities and educational facilities that would help to increase minority averages.
- There is a need to recruit qualified women in order to increase their numbers in the workforce.
- There is a need to evaluate vacant positions from the standpoint of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action potential.

- There is a need to identify under-utilized employees and those in lower graded positions with little opportunity for career advancement.

**Objective - To manage the park in the most effective and efficient manner utilizing existing funding and personnel in the park's Administration, Resource Management and Visitor Protection, Interpretation, Maintenance, and Research Divisions.**

#### **Issues**

- There is a need to develop a staff that functions as a unified and cohesive team which fosters creativity, employee initiative, efficiency, and effectiveness in the management and administration of Glacier National Park.
- There is a need to provide a training program for all employees to develop job skills, assist career development, and encourage achievement.
- There is a need to meet housing needs of the park seasonal, concessioner and volunteer workforce.
- There is a need to strengthen internal controls which prevent waste, fraud, and abuse and to ensure the security of public property.
- There is a need to properly manage ADP systems and equipment, to expand the ADP system to reach all appropriate park offices, and to develop a systematic process for data collection, storage and retrieval.
- There is a need to implement a maintenance management system that meets the requirements of the NPS and the needs of the park.
- There is a need for an equipment and vehicle utilization review.
- There is a need to better articulate funding needs and to increase donations.
- There is a need to encourage participation of qualified volunteers.

**Objective - To maintain, repair, and rehabilitate park structures, grounds, and equipment.**

#### **Issues**

- There is a need to operate, maintain, and improve the park



utility systems to provide safe and efficient service to both the visitor and administrative needs.

- There is a need to operate, maintain, and improve the park roads, buildings and other visitor and administrative use structures to provide the visitor with a high quality Glacier National Park experience.

- There is a need to cooperate with other interests to develop and use a regional solid waste disposal facility that is compatible with resource concerns.

- There is a need to implement a maintenance management system that meets the requirements of the NPS and the needs of the park.

## COORDINATION/COOPERATION

Objective - To cooperate with other governmental agencies, private organizations, the Blackfeet Tribe, and members of the public to ensure that land use in the park's vicinity is compatible with long-term perpetuation of the park values.

### Issues

- There is a need to implement a public relations program that promotes park values and discourages activities and information that inaccurately portrays Glacier National Park, its resources, or program.

- There is a need to increase public awareness of park programs and encourage public input.

- There is a need to develop proactive relationships with the news media.

- There is a need to enhance the park's relationship with the Blackfeet Tribe and work together with the Blackfeet in areas of mutual concern.

- There is a need for more frequent communications to enhance the park's relationship with all levels of the regional office, with State officials, with the Montana congressional delegation, and with Canadian governments.

- There is a need to develop and use a consistent graphic theme in park presentations and on uniforms that identifies Glacier National Park as a unique entity.

- There is a need to develop and implement a park facility design philosophy that adds continuity to the area and makes



park structures harmonious with the landscape.

**Objective - To cooperate with private landowners to promote environmentally compatible use of private lands within the park.**

#### **Issues**

- There is a need to identify and protect park values on private lands.

An Act to establish "The Glacier National Park" in the Rocky Mountains south of the international boundary line, in the State of Montana, and for other purposes, approved May 11, 1910 (38 Stat. 354)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the tract of land in the State of Montana particularly described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada at the middle of the Flathead River thence following southerly along and with the middle of the Flathead River to its confluence with the Middle Fork of the Flathead River; thence following the north bank of said Middle Fork of the Flathead River to where it is crossed by the north boundary of the right of way of the Great Northern Railroad; thence following the said right of way to where it intersects the west boundary of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation; thence northerly along said west boundary to its intersection with the international boundary; thence along said international boundary to the place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of "The Glacier National Park;" and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the laws of the United States or the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land: *Provided further,* That rights of way through the valleys of the North and Middle forks of the Flathead River for steam or electric railways may be acquired within said Glacier National Park under filings or proceedings heretofore or hereafter made or instituted under the laws applicable to the acquisition of such rights over or upon the unappropriated public domain of the United States, and that the United States Reclamation Service may enter upon and utilize for flowage or other purposes any area within said park which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Govern-

Glacier National Park, Mont.  
Lands set aside as a reservation.

Removal of trespassers. Previous valid rights not affected of way for railways. (Repealed by 46 Stat. 1012. See p. 161.)

ment reclamation project: *And provided further,* That no lands within the limits of said park hereby created belonging to or claimed by any railroad or other corporation now having or claiming the right of indemnity selection by virtue of any law or contract whatsoever shall be used as a basis for indemnity selection in any State or Territory whatsoever for any loss sustained by reason of the creation of said park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 161.)

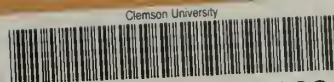
Sec. 2. That said park shall be under the executive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States as he may deem necessary or proper for the care, protection, management, and improvement of the same, which regulations shall provide for the preservation of the park in a state of nature so far as is consistent with the purposes of this act, and for the care and protection of the fish and game within the boundaries thereof. Said Secretary may, in his discretion, execute leases to parcels of ground not exceeding ten acres in extent at any one place to any one person or company, for not to exceed twenty years, when such ground is necessary for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors, and to parcels of ground not exceeding one acre in extent and for not to exceed twenty years to persons who have heretofore erected or whom he may hereafter authorize to erect summer homes or cottages; he may also sell and permit the removal of such matured or dead or down timber as he may deem necessary or advisable for the protection or improvement of the park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 162.)

No indemnity selections allowed corporations.

Regulations for protection, etc.

Leases for hotels, etc. (This act so far as it relates to use of Glacier National Park land for summer homes and cottages repealed by 46 Stat. 1012, sec. 3. See p. 161.)

Removal of dead, etc., timber.



## DATE DUE

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Demco, Inc. 38-293

